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tanis, who resisted imperial absorption so long and so obstinately, gives him the best possible basis for criticism. Thus his appreciation of Muridism, and of the nature of the influence exerted by Shamil over the Mussulmans of the Eastern Caucasus obliges him to combat the official Russian view that Shamil was a bandit, and the Holy War of the Murids but the uprising of fanatical outlaws. In its impartial estimate of the essential strength and weakness of the Murid movement, its careful balancing of the case for the conquered with the case for the conquerors, lies the chief value of Mr. Baddeley's sketch; and for this he has placed all students of modern Russia under obligation.

As a piece of historical writing the work proves to be of very uneven character. The maps indeed are excellent, and the translations of the mountaineers' songs admirable. There is only one printer's error to record: on page 489, stanza 3, in line 2, of the Chechen death-song, "was" should be "wast". (Quarrelling with the transliteration of Russian terms has grown to be such a thankless task for reviewers, that the eccentricities of each new writer may as well be overlooked.) But between the earlier and the later chapters, or as the book is divided, between Part I. and Part II., it is impossible not to detect a difference. Mr. Baddeley lacks the historian's touch, and this is nowhere more evident than in the first half of the book. Here the narrative is labored and perfunctory in the extreme. Part II., on the contrary, offers some very good reading. The writer's intense and almost vital interest in Shamil and the Murids creates, perforce, a style of its own, which makes one regret that Mr. Baddeley did not confine his work to the period between 1830 and 1864—it could easily have borne fuller treatment—instead of carrying his study back to the year 914.

C. E. FRYER.

The Bernstorff Papers: The Life of Count Albrecht von Bernstorff.

By Dr. KARL RINGHOFFER. Translated by Mrs. CHARLES EDWARD BARRETT-LENNARD and M. W. HOPER, with an Introduction by the Right Hon. Sir ROWLAND BLENNERHASSETT, Bart. In two volumes. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1908. Pp. xvi, 350; viii, 333.)

COUNT ALBRECHT BERNSTORFF (1809-1873) remained for almost forty years in the diplomatic service of Prussia. He had become one of the leading statesmen of his country when he, in the eventful year 1848, was sent as minister to Vienna, where he remained for three years; later he was Prussian minister in London, 1854-1861, and again from 1862 until his death, his term in London having been interrupted by his call to the direction of foreign affairs in Berlin, 1861-1862.

The two volumes of his papers, published by the late Dr. Ringhoffer, are not merely a collection of documents; they are, in reality, a documented biography. The author's text, combining the documents, is on

the whole careful and skillful though not in any way superior nor original. He writes in a truly Prussian spirit, in the original German edition indicated by the title "*Im Kampfe für Preussens Ehre*"; he exhibits an unchangeable admiration for Count Bernstorff and everything Prussian, and he always finds the truth, honesty and generosity on the Prussian side. He is by no means a psychologist, and so, of course, it must be quite inexplicable to him (I. 35) that such an uncompromising, straight-backed, even narrow man as Bernstorff could make enemies.

The documents that form the basis of the book are mostly letters to and from Count Bernstorff, amongst them several ministerial reports. Then follow letters and reminiscences of Countess Bernstorff. These, while not giving us much information about diplomatic negotiations, often contain lively pictures of court life. The author has not given us the whole material that he had at his disposal; many of the documents are printed only in extracts and some appear only in translation from the French, the result of which is that the English text, at least in some cases, presents itself as the translation of a translation. Despite such imperfections, the book affords a most valuable and interesting supplement to the great work of Sybel and the stately Bismarck publications of recent years.

As minister of foreign affairs, Bernstorff was the immediate predecessor of Bismarck. Although he was not capable of suggesting such bold or comprehensive political plans as those of the Iron Chancellor, he was actually preparing the ground for his great successor and later chief. From the very first beginning of his career he clung with tenacity to a policy the purpose of which was to conquer for Prussia the supremacy in Germany and to raise it to an equal position amongst the Great Powers. The documents prove that he contributed in no small degree to the final success of these aims.

In Vienna Bernstorff had to struggle not only with the arrogance of Austria, but also with the inconsistency and disturbing interference of his king. We see him upon his own responsibility making a preliminary agreement with Austria in September, 1849, designed to put Prussia upon an equal footing with Austria in German affairs, and then bringing about the conference of November, 1850, that resulted in the Olmütz Articles, the text of which is given in this book for the first time (I. 165-167). These articles marked the defeat of Bernstorff's Prussian policy, and they were naturally followed by his recall from Vienna.

When he came to London, in 1854, he had to listen to the humiliating language of the British statesman who did not shrink from designating Prussia as a Russian province, and to oppose the pressure by which the Western powers endeavored to drive Prussia into war with Russia. Incidentally we learn an amusing little anecdote about the American envoy James Buchanan (I. 287), whose name, however, does not

appear in the index. The index is, on the whole, very insufficient; several names are simply lacking and there is, for instance, no reference to the first mention of Bismarck, in a letter of 1856 (I. 349).

As minister of foreign affairs, Bernstorff had to handle a series of important questions. His papers confirm what was already indicated by the *Reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus*, that it was Bernstorff who brought about the remarkable change in the English policy toward Denmark which found its expression in Lord John Russell's Gotha Note of September 24, 1862. But he was not clever enough to make use of the dreams of Napoleon III. concerning the retracing of the map of Europe. Some new light is thrown upon the Emperor's designs, and for the first time we obtain authentic information about the meeting between Napoleon and King William I. at Compiègne in October, 1861 (II. 108-111). Some valuable documents are given respecting the policy of the ministry toward the Landtag, the conflict with which caused Bernstorff to yield the leading position to Bismarck.

As Prussian ambassador in London during the ensuing years, he had to represent his country at the Schleswig-Holstein Conference of 1864 and in the Black Sea Conference of 1871; but the new information given about these affairs is very slight. For the peace negotiations of 1866, a highly interesting letter from the Prussian ambassador in Paris, Count Goltz, is printed (II. 246-253), and further on we find some letters bearing upon the negotiations with the Bonapartists in 1870.

HALVDAN KOHT.

Oesterreichs Innere Geschichte von 1848 bis 1907. I. Die Vorherrschaft der Deutschen. Von RICHARD CHARMATZ. [Aus Natur und Geisteswelt.] (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1909. Pp. viii, 140.)

RICHARD CHARMATZ, author of a former work of German-Austrian politics, fully realizes from the start the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of furnishing in the restricted scope of about three hundred pages a sketch of the inner political development of Austria since the Revolution of 1848. The little volume before us deals with precisely the first three decades after the Revolution, the last thirty-one years being reserved to a booklet which is to appear within a few months.

No state offers so many difficulties to the understanding of its complicated constitutional and institutional questions as does the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. While there is in the constitutional history of every other state a clear demarcation in the large inner political struggles, the historian in this case has to treat constantly of the particularistic aspirations of the various races and nationalities, which clash at every step, and which it seems impossible to harmonize. The consciousness, or perhaps the subconsciousness, of those facts, among others, accounts for the stubborn and for a long time suc-